

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

THE

Wheat

FOR RELEASE
JULY 6, P. M.

SITUATION

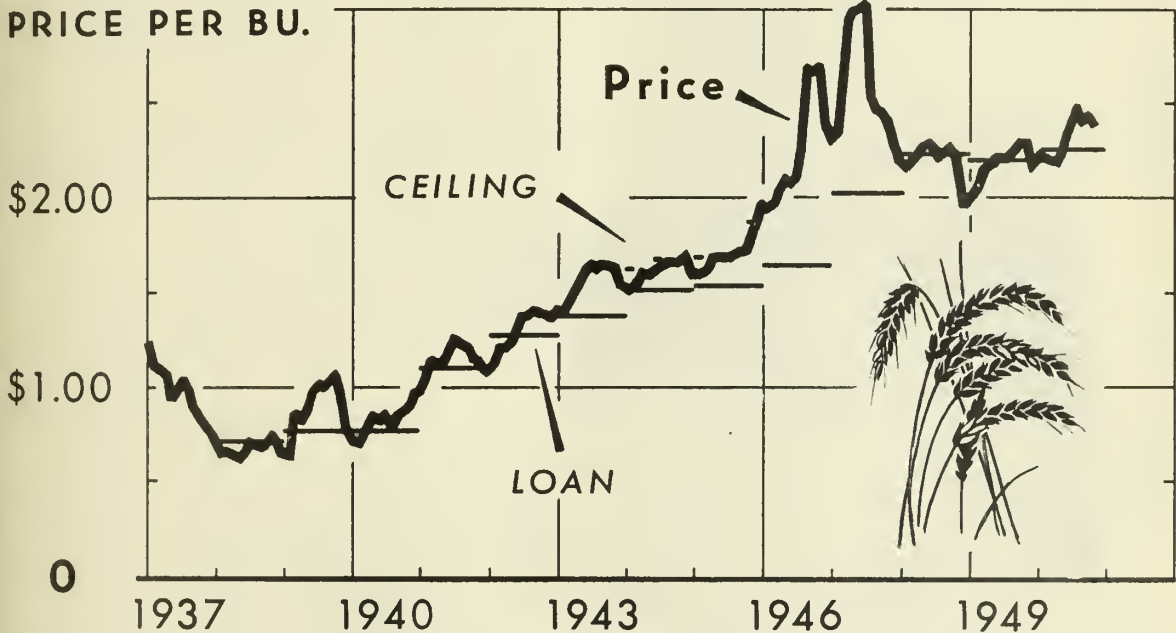
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WS-122



MAY - JUNE 1951

WHEAT PRICES AND LOAN RATES*



BY MONTHS, YEAR BEGINNING JULY
*NO. 2 HARD WINTER WHEAT AT KANSAS CITY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

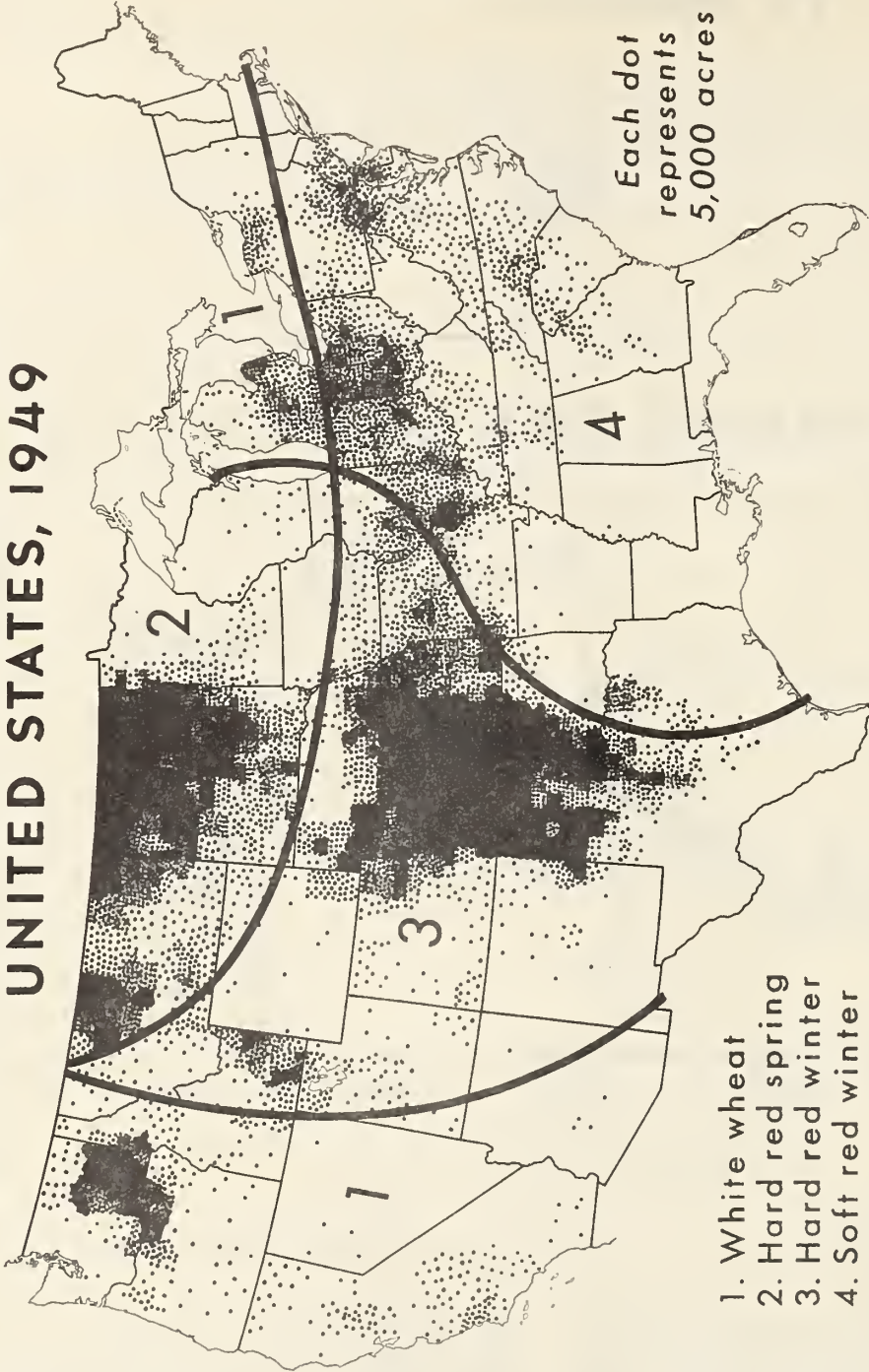
NEG. 43311-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In every marketing year in the last 12, early season cash winter wheat prices averaged the lowest of the year in either June, July or August. In 8 of these years, prices averaged highest in March or later. In one year they averaged highest in February, in 2 years

they averaged highest in January, and in one year the high came in December. Except for 2 years, 1946-47 and 1947-48, when demand was exceptionally strong, wheat prices have averaged around the loan level.

DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1949



1. White wheat
2. Hard red winter
3. Hard red spring
4. Soft red winter

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47262-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

There are four great wheat-producing areas in the United States. Hard red winter wheat is grown principally in the Southern Great Plains (area 3), and hard red spring is grown chiefly in the Northern Great Plains (area 2). These hard wheats are especially suited for making bread flours. Soft red winter wheat is produced in the eastern half of the United States (area 4), and white wheat predominates in the Pacific Northwest (area 1), with important districts also in Michigan.

New York and California. Flours from soft red and soft white wheats are used in the making of pastry, crackers, biscuits, and cakes. Durum wheat is grown principally in North Dakota. This type of wheat is used in the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti, and other similar products. The chart shows the distribution of the 85 million acres of all wheat seeded for 1949 crop.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board June 26, 1951

SUMMARY

Wheat supplies in prospect for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1951 are now estimated at about 1,479 million bushels, slightly above supplies in 1950 and the fourth largest on record. The supplies will consist of the 1951 crop now estimated at 1,054 million bushels, probable imports of about 50 million bushels of feeding-quality wheat and the July 1 carry-over which is expected to total about 375 million bushels.

Domestic disappearance in 1951-52 may total about 778 million bushels, which would leave about 700 million for exports and carry-over. If exports total about the same as in 1950-51 about 335 million would remain for carry-over July 1, 1952. While this is 40 million bushels below the carry-over expected for July 1, 1951, it is still well above the prewar average of 235 million bushels.

The actual amount of exports in 1951-52 will depend upon the way the crops turn out in both exporting and importing countries, the size of United States foreign aid programs and the extent of stock-piling in importing countries.

Average wheat prices have declined since early May. This reflects improved moisture conditions and plentiful market supplies. The price of No. 2 Hard Winter wheat at Kansas City on June 26 was \$2.32 or at about the loan levels expected for the new crop with 10-cent storage deduction.

The seasonal decline in average prices to a new crop basis this year may be delayed and lessened by the reduced early movement of winter wheat and by the relatively heavy rate of exports now in prospect for the early months of the new crop year. Even though prices may be expected to weaken temporarily following the 1951 harvest, they probably will not fall materially below the effective loan levels as they have in some past years. After the heavy harvest movement, prices are expected to strengthen. If disappearance and exports exceed the final crop outturn, so that the carry-over is reduced at the end of the marketing year, as now appears likely, prices for 1951-52 may be expected to average close to the 1951 loan level.

World production prospects for the 1951 wheat and rye crops point to total production about the same as or slightly below the high level of 1950. No significant change from 1950 harvest is now indicated for North America, Europe, or Asia, but some net decline seems probable in Africa. An over-all reduction in western Europe also seems probable. Prospects in eastern Europe are substantially above last year, especially in the Balkans where production last year was reduced by drought. No significant net increase from last year's comparatively low acreage is expected in Argentina and Australia, where wheat seeding is now under way.

SPECIAL NOTE: The wheat price support for the 1951 crop was announced June 29, after the preparation of this issue, at a National average of \$2.18 a bushel to farmers. This compares with \$1.99 for the 1950 crop. The equivalent rates at selected markets are: For No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City, \$2.44; No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis, \$2.47; No. 2 Red at St. Louis, \$2.49; and No. 1 Soft White at Portland, \$2.40.

THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- Unusually large exports of bread grains absorbed more than the excess over domestic needs from the billion-bushel wheat crops produced annually in the United States in 1944-48. Large U. S. exports also have held down the increase in the size of the carry-over since then. Exports from 1945-46 through 1948-49 averaged 444 million bushels, but declined to 299 million bushels in 1949-50.

In 1932-41, the average supply of wheat in continental United States was 932 million bushels, consisting of carry-over of old wheat, 235; production, 738, and imports for domestic use 9. Total disappearance averaged 721 million bushels consisting of food 436; feed 111; seed, 81; and exports to foreign countries and shipments to U. S. Territories, 43. Carry-over stocks at the end of this period were much larger than at the beginning.

Wheat prices to growers advanced from an average of 67 cents per bushel in 1940-41 to a record season average of \$2.29 for the 1947 crop. The highest monthly price was \$2.81 in mid-January 1948. From 1933 to late 1944 the loan program which reflected the general rise in prices farmers pay, was the most important factor in domestic wheat price. From 1942 through 1945 wheat feeding was exceptionally heavy and large quantities of wheat were used for industrial purposes. Beginning in early 1945, export demand, including the various foreign aid programs, became the most important price factor.

In 1947-48, United States wheat prices reflected strong world import demand resulting from short crops in many importing countries. With the harvest of the near-record crop in 1948 and relatively large crops in importing countries, the loan program again became an important price factor along with large export demand. The price to growers for the 1948-49 crop averaged about 1 cent below the \$2.00 loan level and in 1949-50 about 9 cents under the \$1.95 level.

Supplies of wheat in the four principal exporting countries on January 1, 1944 were a record 2 206 million bushels. By January 1946 they were down to 1,397 million and in January 1947 were 1,352 million. Greatly increased disappearance was caused by wartime depletion of food supplies in importing countries and by poor crops in many areas. Since 1947, supplies have increased and on January 1, 1951, they were 1,848 million bushels--20 percent above the 1946-50 average of 1,537 million but 16 percent below the peak in 1944.

Wheat Disappearance in 1951-52 May
Somewhat Exceed Production

Total wheat supplies for 1951-52 are now estimated at about 1 479 million bushels, consisting of an estimated carry-over July 1, 1951 of about 375 million bushels a crop (June 1 basis) of 1,054 million bushels, and

probable imports of about 50 million bushels, practically all of which will be for feed purposes. Supplies of this size have been exceeded only in 1942 1943, and 1948.

Domestic disappearance may total about 778 million bushels, consisting of about 510 million for civilian (Continental and Territories) and military food, 88 million for seed, and 180 million for feed of which 50 million is expected to be frost-damaged wheat from Canada. Imports of wheat for human consumption are limited to 800,000 bushels. Food use is expected to remain at about 3.2 bushels per person. With smaller feed grain supplies in prospect feed use is expected to be larger than the 145 million estimated for 1950-51. The quantity for seed requirements compares with 86 million bushels seeded for the 1951 crop. The use for distilled spirits, alcohol and malt beverages will again be relatively insignificant.

If exports in 1951-52 total about the same as in 1950-51, about 335 million would remain from the total supply of 1,479 million bushels for carry-over July 1, 1952. This is 40 million bushels below the estimated 375 million bushels for July 1, 1951, but well above the prewar (1932-41) average of 235 million bushels.

The size of exports in 1951-52 will depend upon the way the crops turn out in both exporting and importing countries the size of United States foreign aid programs, and the extent of stock-piling in importing countries. Based on present production prospects in important deficit areas and assuming no demands of any extraordinary nature as the result of crop failure or further restriction of world trade in food grains, United States wheat exports may total about the same as the 365 million bushels estimated for 1950-51.

Exports of this size are substantially below the record 504 million bushels in 1948-49, but still considerably above prewar (table 8). In the 37 years since 1909 (leaving out years of net imports), net exports averaged 179 million bushels.

The prospective total 1951 wheat crop of 1,054 million bushels consists of the following in million bushels (1950 in parenthesis): Winter wheat, 705 (751) durum 44 (36), and other spring 305 (240). Despite the generally adverse growing conditions from early fall to mid-April this year throughout most of the important hard red winter wheat producing belt, production of all wheat as now indicated will exceed slightly the 1,027 million bushel crop harvested a year ago. The combined crop of fall and spring sown wheat is expected to be the eighth successive crop to exceed a billion bushels, but is slightly smaller than the 10-year average of 1,071 million bushels. Abandonment of winter wheat, on a 6 percent larger seeded acreage than in 1950, is the heaviest since 1935. But spring wheat was sown under favorable conditions on an acreage a fifth larger than last year. June 1 conditions point to the largest spring wheat crop since 1915. Moderate temperatures and the occurrence of timely rains from mid-April to date over much of the winter wheat producing area of the country have been conducive to fermentation of additional tillers which favors additional head and grain development as the crop progresses toward maturity.

Producers in the winter wheat area where heavy abandonment occurred were urged by the Department to seed grain sorghums to harvest as grain to the maximum extent practicable in order to augment the Nation's feed grain supply. Preliminary reports indicate that the acreage so planted may substantially increase the sorghum acreage over the original March 1 intentions.

Exports in 1950-51 Now Indicated at 365 Million Bushels; Carry-over May Be About 375 Million

Domestic disappearance and export of wheat in 1950-51 are estimated at 1,096 million bushels. Civilian (continent and territories) and military food are estimated at 500 million bushels, seed at 86 million bushels ^{1/} and feed at 145 million bushels, 15 of which is assumed to be from Canada. It is estimated that about 90 million bushels were fed in July-March. Exports of wheat and products in terms of wheat totaled about 332 million bushels for 11 months July 1950-May 1951. For the full year they probably will reach a total of about 365 million bushels, of which about 250 million bushels were under the International Wheat Agreement.

With total supplies of 1,470 million bushels--consisting of the carry-over July 1, 1950 of 423 million bushels, the crop of 1,027 million and imports of about 20 million ^{2/}--disappearance of 1,096 million would leave a carry-over on July 1, 1950 of about 375 million bushels. The official estimate on the size of the carry-over will be available on July 25.

The shipping strike could reduce exports below the estimated figure which would also increase the carry-over. Exports during the July-December period totaled only 113 million bushels. Beginning in January they increased sharply as a result of a number of factors. With the change in the international situation, the demand for wheat as well as for other commodities has increased. Many countries had available dollar holdings with which to buy on the free market. The quantity of contract-grade wheat from Canada was reduced by a late harvest, which resulted in a large proportion of the crop being wet and frost-damaged. With the desire of farmers generally to hold their wheat on a strong market, farm deliveries in many importing countries dropped off, which resulted in increased imports. Other factors which increased United States exports included the reduction in exports from the Balkan countries and the need for large-scale imports into India caused by reduced production of domestic food grains.

Frosted Wheat from Canada Being Imported At Feed Prices

A large quantity of low grade of wheat from the 1950 Canadian crop is available for import into the United States to supplement our smaller prospective feed supplies. This results from frost damage and wet condition.

This Canadian Feed Wheat in mid-June was quoted on track, at \$1.77 at Buffalo, \$1.90 at Albany, and \$1.97 at Boston. This is about in line with corn prices.

This wheat, classified as "unfit for human consumption" because it contains 30 percent or more damaged kernels, has no United States import quota limitation as is the case with milling quality wheat which is limited to 800 thousand bushels annually.

It is expected that as much as 50 million bushels of this wheat will be imported into the United States in 1951-52. In 1943-44 and 1944-45 about 135 million and 40 million bushels, respectively, were imported by the CCC,

^{1/} Table 4 shows farm disposition for seed and feed for recent years.

^{2/} July-April imports totaled 8 million bushels.

duty free, to supplement domestic feed supplies (table 8). In view of the domestic feed supply situation, there is no urgent need to suspend the tariff at this time; furthermore the import rate is nominal, having been reduced on January 1, 1948 from 10 percent ad valorem to 5 percent. This compares with a duty of 21 cents per bushel for milling quality wheat.

According to preliminary estimates, about a third more wheat was fed to livestock and poultry in Canada in 1950-51 than during the past crop year. The estimate for 1950-51 is 41 million bushels, which compares with 31 million a year earlier.

Downward Price Adjustment May Be
Delayed and Lessened

Average wheat prices have declined since early May, reflecting improvement in moisture conditions and plentiful market supplies. ^{3/} Prices received by growers for wheat on May 15 averaged \$2.11 per bushel, 3 cents below a month earlier. Since May 15 there has been some slight recovery. The May 15 price is 30 cents below parity--the legal minimum ceiling level of \$2.41 and below the probable support level for the 1951 crop. The seasonal decline in average prices to a new crop basis this year may be delayed and lessened by the reduced early movement of winter wheat and by the relatively heavy rate of exports now in prospect for the early months of the new year. New arrivals at Ft. Worth, Enid and Kansas City have been only a fraction of the receipts a year ago. This is the result of heavy rains which interfered with combining and of reduced production. Wheat is ripe in Oklahoma and well into Southern Kansas, and widespread combining will take place as soon as a few days of drying weather occurs.

The national average support price for the 1951 crop will be 90 percent of the parity price at the beginning of the 1951-52 marketing year on July 1. If the parity price July 1 should be the same as on May 15, the support price would be \$2.17 per bushel at the farmer level and about \$2.44 for No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City. Although the support level will be higher than last season, no allowance for farm storage or warehouse storage charges will be available to producers who deliver loan wheat from the 1951 crop to CCC.

The price of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City on June 26 was \$2.32 or 12 cents under the assumed \$2.44 loan level and 2 cents below the loan level less 10 cents for storage. On June 16, 1950 prices were about 11 cents under the 1950 loan.

With the 1951 wheat crop less than probable disappearance, wheat prices are not expected to fall materially below loan levels as they have in some past years. Even though prices may weaken following the 1951 harvest, they are expected to advance later, as they have in other years in which loans have been available. (figure on cover page and table 10).

^{3/} Prospective supplies of CCC wheat (wheat owned on April 30 plus likely deliveries under the loan program, less May-June exports) indicate that almost half of the estimated 375 million-bushel carry-over on July 1 1951 would be owned by CCC.

Wheat Prices in 1951-52 Expected
To Be Above Year Earlier and
Probably Average Close to Loan

In 5 of the 13 years since the loan program was started in 1938, prices have averaged from 1 to 9 cents below the loan (table 1.) In one of these years, 1938, the program was new and slow in getting started and only 86 million bushels were pledged for loans. In 1941-42 and in 1942-43 prices were depressed by record carry-overs. In 1948-49, prices averaged only 1 cent below the loan. In that year exports reached a record high and the carry-over at the end of the year was not large despite the record crop of 1948. In 1949-50, prices averaged about 7 cents below the loan level. Exports and domestic disappearance both were smaller than a year before and the year-end carry-over increased substantially to a level well above average.

Table 1.- Wheat loan rate and actual price to growers, supply and distribution factors, and quantity pledged for loans, 1938-50

Year begin- ning July	Average:			Supply and distribution factors:				Quantity pledged for CCC loans		
	actual	price	Price	Total	Domestic	Net	Year	On	In	
	Loan	to	above	domestic	disap-	exports	end	farms	ware-	Total
rate	growers	loan	supply	pearance	carry-	over				
1/	2/	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/	9/	10/	11/
Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1938	.59	.56	-.03	1,073	714	109	250	23.8	61.9	85.7
1939	.61	.69	.08	991	663	48	280	33.0	134.7	167.7
1940	.64	.67	.03	1,094	675	34	385	50.1	228.3	278.4
1941	.98	.94	-.04	1,327	668	28	631	118.9	247.4	336.3
1942	1.14	1.09	-.05	1,600	949	32	619	186.2	221.9	408.1
1943	1.23	1.35	.12	1,463	1,237	5/-91	317	45.5	84.7	130.2
1944	1.35	1.41	.06	1,377	992	106	279	47.8	132.6	180.4
1945	1.38	1.49	.11	1,387	895	392	100	22.2	37.5	59.7
1946	1.49	1.90	.41	1,253	768	401	84	13.1	8.9	22.0
1947	1.83	2.29	.46	1,451	765	490	196	12.7	18.5	31.2
1948	2.00	1.99	-.01	1,510	696	506	308	61.5	193.4	6868.4
1949	1.95	1.88	-.07	1,449	725	301	423	76.4	256.5	7/379.2
1950	1.99	2.00	.01	1,450	726	339	8/385	56.2	131.4	9/196.2
1951 8/				1,429	775	319	335			

1/ United States average for the year obtained by weighting the annual State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State. 2/ Beginning carry-over plus production. 3/ Total supply minus net exports minus year-end carry-over. 4/ Includes shipments to U. S. Territories of about 4 million bushels annually. 5/ Exports totaled 45 million bushels and imports used to supplement domestic animal feed supplies totaled 136 million bushels. 6/ Includes 113.5 million bushels under purchase agreements. 7/ Includes 46.3 million bushels under purchase agreements. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ Includes 8.6 million bushels under purchase agreements.

Of the 8 years in which prices averaged above the loan, the smallest amount was 1 cent in 1950-51, when exports were above those of the previous year and stocks less, but still well above the average, and the largest was 46 cents in 1947-48, when the carry-over was below average.

If disappearance and exports in 1951-52 exceed the 1951 crop, so that the carry-over is reduced at the end of the marketing year, as now appears likely, prices for 1951-52 may be expected to average above the level of the loan rate less warehouse charges and probably close to the 1951 loan rate. With the increase in the loan rates, prices in 1951-52 are expected to average above a year earlier.

International Wheat Agreement
Sales for 1951-52 Opened

The United States Department of Agriculture announced that, effective June 14, sales of United States wheat and wheat flour may be made against 1951-52 International Wheat Agreement quotas. All such sales must be for export after July 31, 1951. At the same time, the Department made the initial announcement of the export payment rates that will apply to such sales.

The United States guaranteed quantity for 1951-52 under the Agreement (taking into account the recent accession of Japan) totals 255 million bushels and the total for all exporting countries is 581 million bushels. The quota for the United States decreased by 8 million bushels to 240 million compared with 1950-51 and that of Canada increased by the same quantity, from 222 million to 230 million bushels. This is consistent with the agreement between the United States and Canada when Germany became a member. During the June 1951 meeting Japan was admitted to the IWA with a quota of 18 million bushels. To cover this increase in the aggregate total for importing countries, the United States agreed to increase its guaranteed quantity by 15 million bushels, making its total 255 million and Canada agreed to increase its guaranteed quantity by 3 million bushels, making its total 233 million. Sales to Japan under the Agreement may be made, however, only after the Japanese Government has deposited a formal instrument of acceptance of the terms of the IWA with the U. S. Department of State.

The maximum equivalent prices which were announced as currently applicable to sales under the IWA are: East Coast. - Bulk basis, f.o.b. vessel, all destinations, \$1.98 per bushel. Gulf Coast.- Bulk basis, f.o.b. vessel: All European countries, Middle East, and all of Africa and Adjacent islands, \$1.93; Far East and adjacent areas, \$1.96; and West Indies and Latin America, \$1.98. West Coast. - Bulk basis, in store, all destinations, \$1.80. These prices at East Coast and Gulf ports are equivalent to \$1.80 per bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern bulk wheat in store Ft. William, Port Arthur, Canada. The maximum price of \$1.80 per bushel in store West Coast ports is as specified in the Agreement.

Export payment rates on commercial sales of wheat and flour, and sales prices of CCC-owned wheat and flour, will be established on the basis of the maximum equivalent prices shown above, plus 5 cents per bushel, the estimated average charge for carrying wheat during the 1951-52 IWA year. This charge will apply regardless of date of export. Thus, to determine the maximum U. S. sales price under the Agreement, the carrying charge of 6 cents must be added to the maximum equivalent prices given above. The Agreement provides that the maximum prices specified in the Agreement "shall exclude such carrying charges and marketing costs as may be agreed between buyer and seller."

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- Supplies of wheat in the four principal exporting countries on January 1 1944 were a record 2,206 million bushels. By January 1946 they were down to 1,397 million and in January 1947 were 1,352 million. Greatly increased disappearance was caused by wartime depletion of food supplies in importing countries and by poor crops in many areas. Since 1947, supplies have increased and on January 1, 1951 they were 1,848 million bushels--20 percent above the 1946-50 average of 1,537 million, but 16 percent below the peak in 1944.

Prospects Are for World Wheat Production
About the Same as or Slightly Below 1950 4/

World production prospects for the 1951 wheat and rye crops point to about the same as or slightly below the high level of 1950 on the basis of preliminary information. No significant change from the 1950 harvest is now indicated for North America, Europe, or Asia, but some net decline seems probable in Africa. An over-all reduction in prospects in western Europe also seems probable. Prospects in eastern Europe are substantially above last year; especially in the Balkans where production was reduced by drought last year. It is too early to have definite indications of the outlook for the Southern Hemisphere where wheat seeding is now under way, but no significant net increase from last year's comparatively low acreage is expected.

Prospects for Canada are less definite than those for the United States, since approximately 95 percent of Canada's wheat acreage is spring-sown, and seeding was only completed in early June. The official estimate of area sown to field crops will not be released until July 26. As of April 30, however, farmers reported intentions to seed about a million acres less wheat than in 1950. That would put acreage at about 26 million. No significant change was planned in rye acreage which was placed at 1.2 million acres. At the end of May germination and growth were reported generally good in the important producing Prairie Provinces. The crop outlook was reported good though rains would be welcome in many areas, especially in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Conditions in Europe are so varied and information still lacking for some areas as to make a dependable forecast of the probable harvest results difficult. On the basis of available reports, however, the favorable outlook for some areas, especially the Balkans, the Iberian Peninsula, and Western Germany appears to offset the less favorable conditions in much of western Europe. The breadgrain outlook for western Europe appears favorable, though not up to the good 1950 crop. Excessive rains curtailed seeding of winter grain for the current season in some of the principal producing countries and the arrears could not be made up by increased spring acreage, since excessive moisture continued in many areas, making conditions unfavorable for spring seeding. Crops generally wintered well with nominal winter-skill reported and a good harvest is still expected, even though growth is backward in many areas. Good moisture reserves favor the development of the crop.

4/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, June 18, 1951, published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA, based on U.S. Foreign Service Reports.

As of May 1 total acreage in France was about 2 percent below acreage on that date of 1950. Condition was not up to that of a year ago, and warm, sunny weather was needed. Good yields were still considered possible, however. The crop in Belgium is also expected to be smaller than that of a year ago, because of less favorable weather conditions and some reduction in acreage. Reduced breadgrain acreage is attributed to relatively better returns for coarse grains and flax, as well as to unfavorable weather. Abnormally wet weather throughout the fall and winter continued through April in the Netherlands. As a result, acreage is somewhat below the 1950 area, and yield prospects are less favorable than a year ago.

Despite unusually wet weather during winter and spring, prospects in Italy are considered good, though not up to the high yield level of 1950. The acreage seeded to wheat was larger than the 1950 area, but the harvested acreage may be little larger than last year's. A preliminary official estimate places the crop at 256 million bushels, compared with the official estimate of 278 million in 1950. Some increase is expected in the crop in Greece largely as a result of increased acreage. Crop conditions in Spain are reported excellent, except in some northern districts where cold, rainy weather has retarded growth of grain crops. In other areas moisture reserves are sufficient to assure supplies for the remainder of the season. A slight increase in wheat acreage is reported, and production prospects exceed those of a year ago. The outlook for the grain crop in Portugal was promising, at latest report, and a larger crop than last year's good harvest was expected. The increase over the 1950 production is put at 10 - 15 percent.

Above-normal precipitation in Western Germany during the fall and spring, not only delayed work but retarded the development of grain crops. Condition of winter grains at the end of March, however, was approximately the same as at that time a year ago, and another excellent harvest is forecast. Unusually favorable growing conditions in the past 2 years resulted in considerably above-average yields. Little change is indicated in Austria's breadgrain area, an increase in wheat offsetting a decline in rye. Condition of the grain was favorable at latest report, and the outturn is expected to be up to last year's harvest. Breadgrain acreage in Switzerland is not significantly changed from the 1950 area, and the condition of the crop is reportedly average, despite a late, wet spring.

A late spring in Scandinavia is expected to have some adverse effect on both acreage and yields of breadgrains. Heavy snowfall last winter and a very cold spring have delayed spring seeding and generally retarded the growth of the breadgrain crop in Sweden. Even with normal or above normal growing conditions for the remainder of the season, the harvest is expected to be somewhat below the 1950 level. Conditions in Finland are similar to those in Sweden and a reduction from the good 1950 outturn is probable. The late season in Norway is believed to have caused a decrease in the wheat acreage with a corresponding increase in coarse grain acreage. A late spring held up work in Denmark and seeding of spring grains was 3 - 4 weeks late. The late sowing is expected to have some detrimental effect on yields on the somewhat smaller acreage.

Excessive moisture, which held up fall seeding in the United Kingdom, continued through the spring, hampering seeding of spring grain also. The goal of 2.55 million acres for all wheat was not expected to be reached, and total acreage may be somewhat below the 2.48 million acres harvested in 1950. Development of winter wheat was still backward in May. Conditions in Ireland were similar to those in the United Kingdom, and total wheat acreage is expected to be smaller than in 1950. Crops were generally backward on June 1, but good yields were still considered possible if summer weather is favorable.

Little definite information is available concerning grain crops in eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union. Conditions in the Balkans appear generally favorable following a comparatively mild winter, and give promise of a crop substantially larger than last year's poor one. Good rainfall over much of the area helped alleviate the dry soil conditions after the severe drought in 1950. Fall ploughing and seeding in Bulgaria were handicapped by dry soil conditions. Despite the unfavorable conditions, the fall sowing plan was reported completed, and the present outlook is for good crops. Crop prospects in Hungary were described as very good in late May. The outlook was also reported good in Rumania. Continued drought in Yugoslavia delayed fall plowing and seeding until abundant rainfall in October gave relief. Good progress was then made and a mild winter permitted operations to continue well into the winter. The condition of the crop is reported well above average.

The fall sowing plan was reported fulfilled in the Soviet Union. Seeding was carried out earlier than usual under favorable conditions. Fall plowing was also earlier, with a substantial increase in land prepared for spring crops. Early spring favored field work and seeding operations proceeded at a more rapid pace than last year. It was officially reported that the acreage seeded to all spring crops by May 10 on collective and state farms of the RSFSR (the Russian republic which is the largest of the 16 constituent republics of the Soviet Union) was 15 percent above that seeded on the same date a year ago. The moisture supply in the important semi-arid eastern and southeastern regions appears to be adequate. While reports on the condition of winter and spring grain in May were generally favorable, fairly widespread cold weather during that month and early in June retarded somewhat the development of crops. The effects of the cold spell cannot be appraised as yet.

Little change is indicated in the wheat acreage for Asia, on the basis of preliminary reports for the larger producing countries. Prospects appear better in the Far East than in much of the Near East. Good wheat crops were harvested in the Indian Union and Pakistan in April-May from an acreage about the same as the 1950 area. Unofficial forecasts place the 1951 outturn in China at about the 1950 level. Ordinarily China's crop represents approximately half the total production for Asia. A substantial increase over the 1950 crop is repeated for Manchuria. No significant change is expected in the production in Japan.

Favorable prospects are reported for Turkey, where acreage is above the 1950 figure by perhaps 10 percent. Seeding was a little late because of delayed rains, but germination was reported good. No winterkill was reported, and the current outlook is for at least average crops. Conditions are less favorable over much of the Middle and Near East where drought has reduced prospects, especially in Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Iraq, and Iran.

Conditions in Africa show considerable variation. In the important producing French North Africa area best prospects are reported for French Morocco. According to a preliminary estimate wheat production there will be slightly larger than last year's above-average harvest. Reduced acreage of hard wheat brings prospects for that crop about 12 percent below the 1950 outturn. That reduction, however, is more than offset by increased soft wheat area. The outlook for crops in Algeria deteriorated in April, with dry weather and hot winds mainly responsible. Some frost damage was also reported early in April. Exports of grain have been suspended, and it appears probable that substantial imports of soft wheat will be required in the current season. Any exports of hard wheat, such as were made in 1950-51, will be small this season. Dry conditions have also reduced prospects for Tunisia, and wheat production is reported sharply below the good 1950 harvest. Imports of both soft wheat and durum are expected to be necessary this season. Some shift from grain acreage to cotton is reported in Egypt, and the wheat acreage for 1951 consequently may be even less than the below-average acreage last year.

Seeding of breadgrain crops for harvest in late 1951 and early 1952 is now actively under way in the Southern Hemisphere. No significant net increase from last year's comparatively low level is expected in the principal producing countries. In Australia wheat acreage is expected to show some decline from the below-average 1950 area, mainly because relatively high returns from wool are said to be causing some growers to concentrate more on raising sheep, especially on large and medium farms. Generally weather conditions over the greater part of Australia's wheat belt have not been favorable for the preparation of the land for the 1951-52 wheat crop, and shortage of rains has held up seeding. Trade sources report moisture conditions satisfactory in only one major producing State, Western Australia. Dry conditions in other States have encouraged the shift to sheep farming in many districts, according to reports. Shortages of bags and of machinery and parts are additional factors expected to contribute to the reduction in wheat acreage. Unofficial statements of probable acreage place the reduction as much as 10 percent below the 11.9 million acres sown to wheat for grain last year. That area was the smallest since 1945-46 and compares with the average of 13.3 million harvested in 1935-39.

Weather and soil conditions in Argentina were considered fair at latest report. Some acreage increase now seems likely, which may offset the decline in Australia. Earlier reports had pointed to little change in Argentina, but recent announcements of higher prices to producers and a plan to share marketing profits with growers may have come in time to stimulate seeding somewhat. It remains to be seen to what extent the higher prices offset discouraging factors such as high labor costs, labor shortages and other deterrents. (The guaranteed price of 34 pesos per 100 kilograms, the equivalent of \$1.85 per bushel, is \$0.19 per bushel above the price paid last season.)

The crop in the Union of South Africa, another important Southern Hemisphere, producer is not expected to be up to the high level of last year.

Canada Announces 1951-52 Wheat Prices

The initial payment to be made to producers for western wheat for the crop year beginning August 1 was announced on May 4. This payment was set at \$1.40 in Canadian currency, which is about \$1.31 in U. S. currency. The price is, as usual, based on No. 1 Northern in store at Ft. William/Port Arthur. The final price producers receive will depend on the price which the Wheat Board receives for sales during the season, since profits accruing from the Board's operations are returned to growers. According to an announcement on June 14, a 6 cent per-bushel carrying charge will be added to the price at which the Wheat Board will sell to international Wheat Agreement countries and for domestic consumption.

Table 2.- Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter: Price, loan value and ceiling at Kansas City, 1937-51

(Data for cover page)

Year:	Weighted cash price of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City 1/												:Loan :value : at : Kansas : City : 2/
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1937:	122.5	111.8	109.5	106.0	94.2	96.5	102.7	99.6	91.5	84.6	79.7	76.7	---
1938:	70.0	65.5	65.7	64.7	63.3	66.9	70.9	69.2	68.7	69.6	75.7	70.9	72
1939:	66.7	64.6	85.9	82.7	85.8	98.3	101.2	99.4	102.1	105.7	94.7	76.3	77
1940:	70.7	69.3	75.8	81.6	84.5	83.0	84.7	77.8	85.0	87.2	90.4	97.3	77
1941:	98.3	106.6	114.1	112.2	113.4	120.1	125.6	123.1	121.0	114.6	114.9	110.9	110
1942:	107.9	111.2	120.3	120.5	123.1	130.5	136.8	137.0	139.9	138.4	138.1	137.0	127
1943:	140.1	139.8	145.8	152.3	156.4	162.8	164.8	163.0	165.2	164.0	163.2	155.6	137
1944:	152.1	150.8	153.0	161.3	159.1	162.0	163.6	165.8	166.3	165.7	166.7	168.2	150
1945:	158.3	159.8	162.1	168.3	168.9	169.2	169.2	169.1	172.0	172.1	---	186.1	153
1946:	197.8	193.8	196.0	203.9	210.4	207.2	209.0	226.1	269.4	267.6	269.3	237.3	164
1947:	228.8	231.8	264.6	295.3	299.9	301.1	303.2	250.8	245.4	244.5	240.2	229.4	202
1948:	219.3	215.0	220.4	222.6	228.2	228.7	225.0	219.6	224.1	226.0	222.1	195.1	223
1949:	200.4	206.0	215.2	218.8	220.2	222.1	222.3	222.4	227.2	230.6	230.0	217.0	220
1950:	222.8	220.9	221.0	217.9	222.4	234.6	240.2	247.6	240.1	243.5	238.4	---	225
1951:													

1/ Computed by weighting selling price by number of carlots sold as reported in the Kansas City Grain Market Review. In this price, wheat of above as well as below 13 percent protein is included.
 2/ Loan rate is for wheat of less than 13 percent. Ceiling became effective January 4, 1944 at \$1.62 including 1½ cents commission, basis protein of less than 13 percent. On December 13, 1944 it was raised to \$1.66, on May 30, 1945 to \$1.691 on March 4, 1946 to \$1.721 and on May 13, 1946 to \$1.871. On June 30, 1946 ceilings expired.

Table 3.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on April 1, average 1938-42, annuals 1946-51

Stocks position	Average 1938-42	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Farm 1/	183,307	198,481	139,851	256,986	246,024	199,175	217,261
Interior mills, elevators and warehouses 2/	112,814	36,477	61,000	75,434	147,878	190,884	194,150
Terminals 3/	124,438	34,317	32,838	70,174	124,656	180,659	193,663
Merchant mills and mill elevators 4/	91,290	55,899	71,957	73,714	63,229	88,423	101,074
Commodity Credit, Corp., 5/ ..	---	6,961	2,903	3,845	3,376	5,548	3,156
Total	511,849	332,135	308,549	480,153	585,163	664,689	709,304

1/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board.
 2/ All off-farm storage not otherwise designated.
 3/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, PMA at 43 terminal cities.
 4/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of Census on millings and stocks of flour.
 5/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; also CCC-owned wheat in transit and in Canada.

Table 4.- Wheat: Production and farm disposition, United States, 1940-50 1/

Crop year	Production	Used for seed			Fed to livestock <u>2/</u>	Ground at mills: for home use or exchanged for flour	Sold or for sale
		Total	Home grown <u>2/</u>				
		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.			
1940	814,646	74,351	62,047	98,972	10,348	643,279	
1941	941,970	62,490	54,004	98,871	9,020	780,075	
1942	969,381	65,487	55,040	91,315	7,259	815,767	
1943	843,813	77,351	61,571	89,821	5,690	686,731	
1944	1,060,111	80,373	64,731	103,420	5,383	886,577	
1945	1,108,224	82,011	67,371	98,201	4,871	937,781	
1946	1,153,046	86,498	68,491	85,701	3,850	995,004	
1947	1,367,186	90,746	73,459	92,681	4,387	1,196,659	
1948	1,313,534	94,615	73,689	97,517	4,019	1,138,309	
1949	1,141,188	79,614	61,498	85,677	3,533	990,480	
1950 <u>3/</u>	1,026,755	85,935	65,032	72,381	3,370	885,972	

1/ Data for 1909-28 in The Wheat Situation for May 1941, page 16; for 1929-39 in The Wheat Situation, May-June 1949, page 26. 2/ Relates to quantities used by producers on their own farms; additional quantities are also utilized. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 5.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates 1950-1951

Month and date	All classes and six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		No. 1 Soft Wheat Portland <u>1/</u>	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Apr. 7	2.31	2.41	2.31	2.43	2.38	2.52	2.30	2.44	2.29	---	2.24	2.34
14	2.31	2.43	2.30	2.42	2.38	2.53	2.30	2.40	2.34	---	2.24	2.34
21	2.32	2.45	2.31	2.44	2.39	2.53	2.33	2.42	2.33	2.48	2.23	2.34
28	2.34	2.46	2.31	2.44	2.36	2.55	2.33	2.39	2.36	---	2.23	2.32
May 5	2.36	2.46	2.32	2.43	2.43	2.53	2.35	2.41	2.34	---	2.24	2.31
12	2.39	2.44	2.32	2.40	2.49	2.56	2.41	2.42	2.32	---	2.24	2.30
19	2.35	2.39	2.30	2.37	2.44	2.51	2.36	2.38	---	2.30	2.23	2.28
26	2.36	2.39	2.26	2.34	2.45	2.52	2.42	2.38	---	---	2.22	2.25
June 2	2.37	2.39	2.25	2.36	2.46	2.51	2.42	2.39	---	---	2.22	2.26
9	2.36	2.37	2.20	2.35	2.46	2.45	2.42	2.37	2.20	---	2.21	2.25
16	2.34	2.36	2.15	2.36	2.45	2.46	2.39	2.36	2.13	---	2.22	2.27

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.

Table 6.- Wheat: Average closing prices of July wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1950-1951

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Month						
April	2.27	2.49	2.24	2.43	2.27	2.44
May	2.18	2.42	2.14	2.37	2.29	2.40
Week ended						
April 7	2.05	2.48	2.02	2.41	2.18	2.43
14	2.07	2.48	2.05	2.42	2.20	2.44
21	2.08	2.48	2.06	2.42	2.22	2.44
28	2.15	2.51	2.11	2.44	2.24	2.46
May 5	2.20	2.48	2.15	2.42	2.28	2.43
12	2.21	2.45	2.16	2.39	2.30	2.42
19	2.17	2.41	2.12	2.35	2.29	2.38
26	2.16	2.39	2.12	2.34	2.31	2.37
June 2	2.16	2.39	2.11	2.34	2.30	2.38
9	2.13	2.37	2.10	2.33	2.29	2.35
16	2.11	2.39	2.09	2.35	2.26	2.36

Table 7.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in three exporting countries Friday nearest mid-month, January-June, 1951 weekly April-June 1951

Date (Friday)	HARD WHEAT		HARD WHEAT		SOFT WHEAT	
	United States	Canada	United States	United States	Australia	
	No. 1 Dark Northern Spring 13 per- cent protein at Duluth 1/	No. 2 Manitoba at Fort William 2/	No. 1 Dark Winter Galveston 1/	United States No. 1 Portland 1/	United States No. 1 Portland 1/	1/ 3/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Friday mid-month						
January 12	2.47	1.87	2.585	2.27	---	---
February 16	2.58	2.01	2.725	2.38	---	---
March 16	2.42	2.07	2.615	2.37	---	---
April 13	2.47	2.12	2.655	2.33	---	---
May 18	2.43	2.14	2.55	2.275	---	---
June 15	2.41		2.58	2.27	---	---
Week ended -						
April 6	2.45	2.11	2.635	2.34	2.13	---
20	2.48	2.13	2.66	2.335	---	---
27	2.50	2.14	2.675	2.32	---	---
May 4	2.50	2.14	---	2.31	---	---
11	2.46	2.14	2.61	2.29	---	---
25	2.44	2.15	2.585	2.26	---	---
June 1	2.42	2.14	2.58	2.26	---	---
8	2.40	2.15	2.545	2.25	---	---
22	2.38		2.55	2.25	---	---

1/ F.O.B. spot to arrive.

2/ Fort William quotation is in store. Converted to U. S. currency.

3/ Sales to non-contract countries.

Table 8.- Wheat and wheat flour: United States imports and exports, 1939-40

IMPORTS 1/

Year beginning July	For domestic use 2/			Total wheat and flour	Wheat for milling in bond and export 2/		Total
	Full-duty wheat	Wheat for feed 3/	Flour 4/				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	56	86	335	447	9,953		10,430
1940	165	3,237	291	3,693	7,331		11,024
1941	1,700	1,785	179	3,664	11,912		15,576
1942	806	150	100	1,056	7,577		8,633
1943	5/136,013	189	157	136,359	10,952		147,311
1944	5/26,235	15,919	194	42,348	9,213		51,561
1945	1,136	767	97	2,000	11,591		13,591
1946	21	29	7	57	1,968		2,025
1947	7	117	6	130	19		149
1948	1,317	10	174	1,501	3,070		4,571
1949	1,003	1,185	119	2,307	9,380		11,687

Year beginning July	Non-military exports			Military exports			Total U. S. wheat and flour	Other flour 7/	Total wheat and flour
	Wheat	Flour	Total	Wheat	Flour	Total			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	2/23,636	2/21,232	44,868	0	0	0	44,868	9,407	54,275
1940	2/10,810	2/22,812	33,622	0	0	0	33,622	6,935	40,557
1941	2/12,632	8/14,894	27,526	0	0	0	27,526	9,130	36,656
1942	2/6,555	2/19,948	26,503	0	0	0	26,503	6,900	33,403
1943	2/11,942	2/28,333	40,275	0	0	0	40,275	10,835	51,110
1944	2/19,010	2/28,304	47,314	54,358	40,233	94,591	141,905	9,398	151,303
1945	2/226,135	2/79,872	306,007	46,878	35,489	82,367	388,374	12,688	401,062
1946	9/154,014	10/166,291	320,305	44,796	28,896	73,692	393,997	6,642	400,639
1947	184,324	123,635	307,959	120,364	50,558	170,922	2/478,881	1,028	479,909
1948	232,666	102,385	335,051	142,754	24,754	167,508	2/502,559	2,745	505,304
1949	140,377	39,249	179,626	118,344	501	118,845	2/298,471	9,552	308,023

1/ Includes flour expressed in wheat equivalent.

2/ As reported by Department of Commerce.

3/ Classified as "unfit for human consumption" or imported for special feeding programs.

4/ Includes some flour imported in bond for re-export, which for 1939 was 214,000 bushels and in 1940 was 170,00 bushels.

5/ Includes wheat and wheat products used for livestock and poultry feed, imported duty-free by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

6/ From the National Military Establishments.

7/ Mostly from imported wheat. U. S. wheat fed in 1939-49, averaged 219,000 bushels annually.

8/ 14,072,000 reported by Department of Commerce plus 822,000 unreported exports to British Services.

9/ 142,656,000 reported by Department of Commerce plus 11,358,000 unreported January-June 1947 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.

10/ 154,407,000 reported by Department of Commerce plus 11,884,000 unreported January-June 1947 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.

Table 9.- Wheat and wheat flour: Exports from United States, by quarters, 1934-50 1/

Year and quarter	Wheat	Flour	Total	Year and quarter	Wheat	Flour	Total
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000		: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels		: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
1934				1942			
July-Sept.	: 2,710	: 2,767	: 5,477	July-Sept.	: 1,342	: 3,872	: 5,214
Oct.-Dec.	: 241	: 2,530	: 2,771	Oct.-Dec.	: 886	: 2,966	: 3,852
Jan.-Mar.	: 28	: 1,226	: 1,254	Jan.-Mar.	: 1,217	: 4,757	: 5,974
Apr.-June	: 40	: 1,164	: 1,204	Apr.-June	: 3,110	: 8,353	: 11,463
Total	: 3,019	: 7,687	: 10,706	Total	: 6,555	: 19,948	: 26,503
1935				1943			
July-Sept.	: 88	: 1,092	: 1,180	July-Sept.	: 2,754	: 3,820	: 6,574
Oct.-Dec.	: 77	: 924	: 1,001	Oct.-Dec.	: 4,759	: 6,541	: 11,300
Jan.-Mar.	: 70	: 914	: 984	Jan.-Mar.	: 2,166	: 9,764	: 11,930
Apr.-June	: 76	: 966	: 1,042	Apr.-June	: 2,263	: 8,208	: 10,471
Total	: 311	: 3,896	: 4,207	Total	: 11,942	: 28,333	: 40,275
1936				1944			
July-Sept.	: 735	: 1,717	: 2,452	July-Sept.	: 8,132	: 7,352	: 15,484
Oct.-Dec.	: 997	: 1,000	: 1,997	Oct.-Dec.	: 6,426	: 19,024	: 25,450
Jan.-Mar.	: 133	: 1,579	: 1,712	Jan.-Mar.	: 15,813	: 16,329	: 32,142
Apr.-June	: 1,503	: 1,803	: 3,106	Apr.-June	: 42,997	: 25,832	: 68,829
Total	: 3,168	: 6,099	: 9,267	Total	: 73,368	: 68,537	: 141,905
1937				1945			
July-Sept.	: 10,276	: 2,768	: 13,044	July-Sept.	: 59,054	: 35,429	: 94,483
Oct.-Dec.	: 23,137	: 4,520	: 27,657	Oct.-Dec.	: 79,872	: 25,473	: 105,345
Jan.-Mar.	: 25,674	: 4,154	: 29,828	Jan.-Mar.	: 75,478	: 28,056	: 103,534
Apr.-June	: 24,653	: 4,878	: 29,531	Apr.-June	: 58,609	: 26,403	: 85,012
Total	: 83,740	: 16,320	: 100,060	Total	: 273,013	: 115,361	: 388,374
1938				1946			
July-Sept.	: 24,227	: 3,829	: 28,056	July-Sept.	: 50,624	: 27,766	: 78,390
Oct.-Dec.	: 12,348	: 4,542	: 16,890	Oct.-Dec.	: 49,325	: 32,285	: 81,610
Jan.-Mar.	: 27,488	: 5,684	: 33,172	Jan.-Mar.	: 58,965	: 60,666	: 119,631
Apr.-June	: 20,526	: 8,002	: 28,528	Apr.-June	: 39,896	: 74,470	: 114,366
Total	: 84,589	: 22,057	: 106,646	Total	: 198,810	: 195,187	: 393,997
1939				1947			
July-Sept.	: 11,451	: 7,806	: 19,257	July-Sept.	: 87,783	: 51,713	: 139,496
Oct.-Dec.	: 3,750	: 5,263	: 9,013	Oct.-Dec.	: 78,396	: 35,797	: 114,193
Jan.-Mar.	: 5,743	: 5,113	: 10,856	Jan.-Mar.	: 73,158	: 42,449	: 115,607
Apr.-June	: 2,692	: 3,050	: 5,742	Apr.-June	: 65,351	: 44,234	: 109,585
Total	: 23,636	: 21,232	: 44,868	Total	: 304,688	: 174,193	: 478,881
1940				1948			
July-Sept.	: 3,811	: 4,124	: 7,935	July-Sept.	: 107,403	: 46,551	: 153,954
Oct.-Dec.	: 2,134	: 6,675	: 8,809	Oct.-Dec.	: 81,592	: 34,973	: 116,565
Jan.-Mar.	: 2,100	: 4,326	: 6,426	Jan.-Mar.	: 92,378	: 28,725	: 121,103
Apr.-June	: 2,765	: 7,687	: 10,452	Apr.-June	: 94,047	: 16,890	: 110,937
Total	: 10,810	: 22,812	: 33,622	Total	: 375,420	: 127,139	: 502,559
1941				1949			
July-Sept.	: 4,569	: 4,825	: 9,394	July-Sept.	: 2/83,226	: 11,872	: 95,098
Oct.-Dec.	: 3,675	: 2,865	: 6,540	Oct.-Dec.	: 64,774	: 9,115	: 73,889
Jan.-Mar.	: 3,225	: 3,472	: 6,697	Jan.-Mar.	: 56,094	: 9,197	: 65,291
Apr.-June	: 1,163	: 3,732	: 4,895	Apr.-June	: 54,627	: 9,566	: 64,193
Total	: 12,632	: 14,894	: 27,526	Total	: 258,721	: 39,750	: 298,471
				1950			
				July-Sept.	: 43,033	: 9,332	: 52,365
				Oct.-Dec.	: 52,310	: 7,635	: 59,945
				Jan.-Mar.	: 91,955	: 13,114	: 105,069
				Apr.-June	:	:	:
				Total	:	:	:

1/ Excludes flour milled from imported wheat 2/ 6,061,000 bushels shipped to Canada for storage not included.

Table 10.- Wheat: Estimated acreage and percentage distribution by classes and by States, 1949 ^{1/}

(Data for figure on page 2)

Item	Hard red winter		Soft red winter		Hard red spring		Durum and red durum		White	
	:Percent-:		:Percent-:		:Percent-:		:Percent-:		:Percent-:	
	:Acreage:	age	:Acreage:	age	:Acreage:	age	:Acreage:	age	:Acreage:	age
	: of all	: of all	: of all	: of all	: of all	: of all	: of all	: of all	: of all	: of all
	: wheat	: wheat	: wheat	: wheat	: wheat	: wheat	: wheat	: wheat	: wheat	: wheat
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Hard Red Winter										
Kansas	16,244	16,060	98.9	184	1.1	---	---	---	---	---
Oklahoma	7,552	7,505	99.5	46	0.5	1	2/	---	---	---
Texas	7,697	7,223	93.9	448	5.8	---	---	26	0.3	---
Nebraska	4,686	4,630	98.8	1	2/	55	1.2	---	---	---
Colorado	3,622	3,272	90.3	1	2/	337	9.3	---	12	0.4
Others ^{3/}	1,844	1,597	86.6	8	0.4	151	8.2	3	0.2	85
Total	41,645	40,287	96.7	688	1.7	544	1.3	29	0.1	97
Soft Red Winter										
Ohio	2,377	23	1.0	292	96.4	1	2/	---	---	61
Missouri	2,125	1,015	47.7	1,110	52.3	---	---	---	---	2/
Indiana	1,775	63	3.5	1,704	96.1	1	2/	---	---	7
Illinois	2,057	853	41.5	1,188	57.7	6	0.3	---	---	10
Pennsylvania	936	18	2.0	888	94.9	1	0.1	---	---	29
North Carolina	512	---	---	509	99.5	---	---	---	---	3
Virginia	507	---	---	507	99.9	---	---	---	---	2/
Kentucky	420	5	1.3	411	97.8	---	---	---	---	4
Others ^{4/}	1,457	1	0.1	1,452	99.6	---	---	---	---	4
Total	12,166	1,978	16.2	10,061	82.7	9	0.1	---	---	118
Hard Red Spring										
North Dakota	10,942	7	0.1	---	---	7,899	72.1	3,046	27.8	---
Montana	5,906	1,649	27.9	4	0.1	4,184	70.8	32	0.6	37
South Dakota	4,368	302	6.9	---	---	3,695	84.6	371	8.5	2/
Minnesota	1,300	57	4.3	10	0.8	1,132	87.1	101	7.8	---
Wisconsin	115	4	3.5	25	21.7	86	74.5	---	---	2/
Total	22,631	2,019	8.9	39	0.2	16,986	75.0	3,550	15.7	37
White										
Washington	3,158	1,006	31.8	45	1.4	49	1.6	---	---	2,058
Oregon	1,207	46	3.8	2	0.2	20	1.6	---	---	1,139
Idaho	1,597	672	42.1	9	0.5	78	4.9	---	---	838
Michigan	1,303	23	1.8	148	11.3	3	0.3	---	---	1,129
California	740	1	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	739
Others ^{5/}	484	11	2.3	11	2.3	1	0.2	---	---	461
Total	8,489	1,759	20.7	215	2.5	151	1.8	---	---	6,364
United States	84,931	46,043	54.2	11,003	13.0	17,690	20.8	3,579	4.2	6,616

^{1/} From "Distribution of the Varieties and Classes of Wheat in the United States in 1949" by J. Allen Clark and B. B. Bayles, U.S.D.A. Circular, 861 March 1951.

^{2/} Less than 0.1 percent or less than 500 acres.

^{3/} New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Iowa.

^{4/} Tennessee, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, West Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama.

^{5/} New York, Arizona, and Nevada.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BAE-WS-122-7-51-3300
Permit No. 1001